

# ROC

My Nan shall be the queen of all fairies,  
Finely attir'd in a robe of white. *Shaksp.*  
The last good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,  
Was the poor offspring of a captive maid;  
Yet he those robes of empire justly bore,  
Which Romulus, our sacred founder, wore. *Dryden.*  
How by the finest art the native robe  
To weave. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
To ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest.  
What christian soldier will not be touched with a religious  
emulation, to see an order of Jesus do such service for enlarg-  
ing the christian borders; and an order of St. George only to  
robe, and feast, and perform rites and observances. *Bacon.*  
There in long robes the royal magi stand;  
The sage Chaldeans rob'd in white appear'd,  
And Brachmans. *Pope's Temple of Fame.*  
Robed in loose array she came to bathe. *Thomson.*  
RO'BERY. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsl.*  
ROBERTSMAN. *n. f.* In the old statutes, a sort of bold and  
ROBERTSMAN. stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so  
called from Robinhood, a famous robber.  
RO'BIN. *n. f.* [rubecula, Lat.] A bird so named  
ROBIN-RED-BREAST. from his red breast.  
Up a grove did spring, green as in May,  
When April had been moist; upon whose bushes  
The pretty robins, nightingales, and thrushes  
Warbled their notes. *Suckling.*  
The robin-red-breast, till of late had rest,  
And children faced held a martin's nest. *Pope.*  
ROB'ROUS. *adj.* [robur, Lat.] Made of oak. *Dict.*  
ROBUST. *adj.* [robustus, Lat. robustus, Fr.]  
ROBUSTIOUS. 1. Strong; finewy; vigorous; forceful.  
These redundant locks,  
Robustious to no purpose, clustering down,  
Vain monument of strength. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy.  
The men sympathize with the mastiffs, in robustious and  
rough coming on. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
It offends me to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow tear  
a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the  
groundlings. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
While I was managing this young robustious fellow, that  
old spark, who was nothing but skin and bone, split through  
my fingers. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
3. Requiring strength.  
The tenderness of a sprain remains a good while after, and  
leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to put the part quickly  
again to any robust employment. *Locke.*  
4. Robustious is now only used in low language, and in a sense  
of contempt.  
ROBUSTNESS. *n. f.* [from robust.] Strength; vigour.  
Beef may confer a robustness on my son's limbs, but will  
hebetate his intellects. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
ROCAMBOLE. *n. f.* See GARLICK.  
Rocambole is a sort of wild garlick, otherwise called Spanish  
garlick; the seed is about the bigness of ordinary peas. *Mort.*  
Garlick, rocambole, and onions abound with a pungent vo-  
latile salt. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
ROCHE-ALUM. *n. f.* [roche, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of  
alum.  
Roche-alum is also good. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
RO'CHET. *n. f.* [rochet, Fr. rochetum, from roccus, low Lat. a  
coat.]  
1. A surplice; the white upper garment of the priest officiating.  
What zealous phrenzy did the senate seize,  
That tare the rochet to such rags as these? *Cleveland.*  
2. [Rubellia, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsl.*  
ROCK. *n. f.* [roc, roche, Fr. rocca, Italian.]  
1. A vast mass of stone.  
The splitting rocks cow'r'd in the sinking sands,  
And would not dash me with their ragged sides. *Shaksp.*  
There be rock herbs; but those are where there is some  
mould. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Distilling some of the tincted liquor, all that came over  
was as limpid and colourless as rock water, and the liquor  
remaining in the vessel deeply ceruleous. *Boyle.*  
These lesser rocks, or great bulky stones, are they not ma-  
nifest fragments?  
Of amber a nodule, invell'd with a coat, called rock  
amber. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Pigeons or doves are of several sorts; as wood pigeons and  
rock pigeons. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Ye darksome pines, that o'er yon rocks recline'd,  
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*  
2. Protection; defence. A scriptural sense.  
Though the reeds of Egypt break under the hand of him  
that leans on them, yet the rock of Israel will be an ever-  
lasting stay. *King Charles.*

3. [Rock, Danish; rocca, Italian; rucca, Spanish; spinnet,  
Dutch.] A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool  
was spun by twisting a ball below.  
A learned and a manly soul  
I purpos'd her; that should with even powers,  
The rock, the spindle, and the sheers, controul  
Of destiny, and spin her own free hours. *Benj. Johnson.*  
On the rock a scanty measure place  
Of vital flax, and turn'd the wheel apace. *Dryden.*  
To ROCK. *v. a.* [roccare, Fr.]  
1. To shake; to move backwards and forwards.  
If, by a quicker rocking of the engine, the smoke were  
more swiftly shaken, it would, like water, vibrate to and  
fro. *Boyle.*  
The wind was laid; the whirling found  
Was dumb; a rising earthquake rock'd the ground.  
A living tortoise, being turned upon its back, could help  
itself only by its neck and head, by pushing against the ground  
to rock itself as in a cradle, to find out the side towards which  
the inequality of the ground might more easily permit to roll  
its shell. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep.  
Come, take hand with me,  
And rock the ground whereon these sleepers be. *Shaksp.*  
Leaning her head upon my breast,  
My panting heart rock'd her asleep. *Suckling.*  
Like sick and froward children,  
Were rock'd asleep by reason.  
While his secret soul on Flanders preys,  
He rocks the cradle of the babe of Spain. *Dryden.*  
High in his hall, rock'd in a chair of state,  
The king with his tempestuous council late. *Dryden.*  
3. To lull; to quiet.  
Sleep rock thy brain,  
And never come mischance between us twain! *Shaksp.*  
To ROCK. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and  
fro.  
The rocking town  
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel  
Astonish'd. *Philips.*  
Like this rocking of the battlements. *Young's Revenge.*  
ROCK-DOE. *n. f.* A species of deer.  
The rock-doe breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of  
admirable swiftness; and may probably be that mentioned in  
the book of Job: her horns grow sometimes so far backward,  
as to reach over her buttocks. *Crew's Myology.*  
ROCK-RUBY. *n. f.* A name given improperly by lapidaries and  
jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not  
deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill on Egypt.*  
Rock-ruby is of a deep red, and the hardest of all the kinds.  
Woodward on Fossils.  
ROCK-SALT. *n. f.* Mineral salt.  
Two pieces of transparent rock-salt; one white, the other  
red. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
RO'CKER. *n. f.* [from rock.] One who rocks the cradle.  
His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,  
Was weary, and without a rocker slept. *Dryden.*  
RO'CKET. *n. f.* [rochetto, Italian.] An artificial firework,  
being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal,  
and sulphur, and which mounts in the air to a considerable  
height, and there bursts.  
Every rocket ended in a constellation, frowning the air with  
a shower of silver fangles. *Addison.*  
When bonfires blaze, your vagrant works shall rise  
In rockets, till they reach the wond'ring skies. *Garth.*  
RO'CKET. *n. f.* A plant.  
The flower of the rocket consists of four leaves expanded  
in form of a cross; the point becomes a pod, divided into  
two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves  
adhere on both sides: these cells are full of roundish seeds;  
to which may be added, the whole plant hath a peculiar fetid  
smell. *Miller.*  
Rocket is one of the fallest furniture. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
RO'CKLESS. *adj.* [from rock.] Being without rocks.  
A crystal brook  
Is weedless all above, and rockless all below. *Dryden.*  
RO'CKROSE. *n. f.* [rock and rose.] A plant.  
RO'CKWORK. *n. f.* [rock and work.] Stones fixed in mortar,  
in imitation of the asperities of rocks.  
The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a natural  
mound of rockwork. *Addison.*  
RO'CKY. *adj.* [from rock.]  
1. Full of rocks.  
Val de Compare presenteth her rocky mountains. *Sandys.*  
Make the bold prince  
Through the cold North and rocky regions run. *Waller.*  
The valleys he refrains  
With rocky mountains. *Dryden.*  
Nature lodges her treasures in rocky ground. *Locke.*  
2. Resembling

# ROC

# ROG

2. Resembling a rock.  
Such destruction to withstand, he oppos'd the rocky orb  
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield. *Milton.*  
3. Hard; stony; obdurate.  
I, like a poor bark, of fails and tackling rest,  
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bottom. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
ROD. *n. f.* [roede, Dutch.]  
1. A long twig.  
Some chuse a hazel rod of the same year's shoot, and this  
they bind on to another straight stick of any wood, and walk-  
ing softly over those places, where they suspect the bowels of  
the earth to be enriched with metals, the wand will, by bow-  
ing towards it, discover it. *Boyle.*  
2. A kind of scepter.  
Sh' had all the royal makings of a queen;  
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,  
The rod and bird of peace. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
3. Any thing long and slender.  
The pastoral reed of Hermes, or his opiate rod. *Milton.*  
Let the fisherman  
Increase his tackle, and his rod retie.  
Haste, ye Cyclops, with your forked rods,  
T'his rebel love braves all the gods,  
And every hour by love is made,  
Some heaven-defying Enclade. *Granville.*  
4. An instrument for measuring.  
Decempeda was a measuring rod for taking the dimensions  
of buildings, and signified the same thing as peritica, taken as  
a measure of length. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
5. An instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.  
If he be but once taken idly roguing, he may punish him  
with stocks; but if he be found again loitering, he may  
scourge him with whips or rods. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
I am whipt and scour'd with rods,  
Nettled, and stung with plimies, when I hear  
Of Bolingbroke. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
In this condition the rod of God hath a voice to be heard,  
and he, whose office it is, ought now to expound to the sick  
man the particular meaning of the voice. *Hammond.*  
Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements;  
that thy rod, as well as thy staff, may comfort us. *K. Charles.*  
They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,  
And under rods of rough centurions smart. *Dryden.*  
As soon as that sentence is executed, these rods, these in-  
struments of divine displeasure, are thrown into the fire. *Att.*  
A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod;  
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*  
RODE. *pret. of ride.*  
He in paternal glory rode. *Milton.*  
RODOMONTADE. *n. f.* [from a boastful boisterous hero of  
Ariosto, called Rodomonte; rodomontade, Fr.] An empty noisy  
bluster or boast; a rant.  
He only serves to be sport for his company; for in these  
gamefome days men will give him hints, which may put him  
upon his rodomontades. *Government of the Tongue.*  
The libertines of painting have no other model but a rodo-  
montade genius, and very irregular, which violently hurries  
them away. *Dryden's Duffresnay.*  
He talks extravagantly in his passion, but if I would quote  
a hundred passages in Ben Jonson's Cethagus, I could shew  
that the rodomontades of Almanzor are neither so irrational  
nor impossible, for Cethagus threatens to destroy nature. *Dry.*  
To RODOMONTADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thra-  
sonically; to boast like Rodomonte.  
ROE. *n. f.* [ra, ra-beon, Saxon.]  
1. A species of deer.  
He would him make  
The roe bucks in flight to overtake. *Fairy Queen.*  
They were as swift as the roes upon the mountains. *Chr.*  
Procure me a Troglodyte footman, who can catch a roe at  
his full speed? *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
2. The female of the hart.  
Thy greyhounds are fleetier than the roe. *Shaksp.*  
Run like a roe or hart upon  
The lofty hills of Bitheron. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*  
ROE. *n. f.* [properly roan or rone; rann, Danish; rogen, Ger-  
man.] The eggs of fish.  
Here comes Romeo  
Without his roe, like a dried herring. *Shaksp.*  
ROGA'TION. *n. f.* [rogation, Fr. from rogo, Lat.] Litany;  
supplication.  
He perfecteth the rogations or litanies before in use, and ad-  
deth unto them that which the present necessity required. *Hook.*  
Supplications, with this solemnity for appealing of God's  
wrath, were of the Greek church termed litanies, and ro-  
gations of the Latin. *Taylor.*  
ROGA'TION-WEEK. *n. f.* The week immediately preceeding  
Whitunday; thus called from three fasts observed therein,  
the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation  
days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions  
then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for  
the devotion of holy Thursday. *Dist.*

# ROI

ROGUE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]  
1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond.  
For fear lest we, like rogues, should be reputed,  
And for ear-marked beads abroad be bruited. *Hubbard.*  
The sheriff and the marshal may do the more good, and  
more terrify the idle rogue. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The scum of people and wicked condemned men spoileth  
the plantation; for they will ever live like rogues, and not  
fall to work, but be lazy and do mischief. *Bacon's Essays.*  
The troops are all scattered, and the commanders very  
poor rogues. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*  
2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief.  
Thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain. *Shaksp.*  
A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and  
take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner; but  
then there is a vast disparity, when one action is murder,  
and the other justice. *South.*  
If he call rogue and rascal from the garret,  
He means you no more mischief than a parrot. *Dryden.*  
The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise,  
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*  
3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.  
Oh, what a rogue and pleasant slave am I! *Shaksp.*  
I never knew a woman love man so.  
—Alas, poor rogue, I think indeed she loves. *Shaksp.*  
4. A wag.  
To ROGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To wander; to play the vagabond.  
If he be but once taken idly roguing, he may punish him  
with the stocks. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
He rogued away at last, and was lost. *Carew.*  
2. To play knavish tricks.  
RO'GUERY. *n. f.* [from rogue.]  
1. The life of a vagabond.  
To live in one land is captivity,  
To run all countries a wild roguery. *Donne.*  
2. Knavish tricks.  
They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wonted  
lewd life in thievery and roguery. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
You rogue, here's lime in this sack too; there is nothing  
but roguery to be found in villainous man. *Shaksp.*  
Like the devil did tempt and sway 'em  
To rogueries, and then betray 'em. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
The kid smelt out the roguery. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
'Tis no scandal grown,  
For debt and roguery to quit the town. *Dryden.*  
The roguery of alchymy,  
And we, the bubbled fools,  
Spend all our present stock in hopes of golden rules. *Swift.*  
3. Waggery; arch tricks.  
RO'GUESHIP. *n. f.* [from rogue.] The qualities or personage  
of a rogue.  
Say, in what nasty cellar under ground,  
Or what church porch, your roguish may be found? *Dry.*  
RO'GUISH. *adj.* [from rogue.]  
1. Vagrant; vagabond.  
I thought the persons, by whom it is used, be of better note  
than the former roguish sort; yet the fault is no less worthy of  
a marshal. *Spenser.*  
2. Knavish; fraudulent.  
He gets a thousand thumps and kicks,  
Yet cannot leave his roguish tricks. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.  
The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most roguish  
cast; her cheeks are dimpled when she smiles, and her smiles  
would tempt an hermit. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
I am pleased to see my tenants pass away a whole evening  
in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Wimble is as  
merry as any of them, and shews a thousand roguish tricks on  
these occasions. *Addison's Spectator, N° 269.*  
Timothy used to be playing roguish tricks; when his mi-  
stress's back was turned, he would loll out his tongue. *Arb.*  
RO'GUISHLY. *adv.* [from roguish.] Like a rogue; knavishly;  
wantonly.  
RO'GUISHNESS. *n. f.* [from roguish.] The qualities of a rogue.  
RO'GUY. *adj.* [from rogue.] Knavish; wanton. A bad  
word.  
A shepherd's boy had gotten a roguish trick of crying a wolf,  
and fooling the country with false alarms. *L'Estrange.*  
To ROISTER. *v. n.* [of this word the most probable ety-  
mology is from roister, Islandick, a violent  
man.]  
To behave turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free  
quarter; to bluster.  
I have a roisting challenge sent amongst  
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,  
Will strike amazement to their drowsy spirits. *Shaksp.*  
Among a crew of roisting fellows,  
He'd fit whole evenings at the alehouse. *Swift.*  
RO'ISTER, or ROISTERER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A turbulent,  
brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

To ROLL,